

ONE ITEM OF THE COST OF WAR.

Twenty-Five Million Expended in Buying and Chartering Vessels.

Washington, March 29.—Acting Secretary Mikeljohn has sent a report from the quartermaster general to the senate in reply to a resolution of Jan 9th last, calling upon the secretary of war for a list of all transport ships and other vessels purchased or chartered by the war department since March 4, 1897, together with their names, from whom purchased or chartered, the cost of purchase or charter, the cost of fitting up or repair, and the number of names of vessels sold and the reasons for such action.

The department's answer is in the form of three large tables, replying specifically to the various inquiries of the senate. From these it appears that only one vessel was sold, the steam tug Atlantic, which was worn out and condemned. She brought \$1,500. The transport Hooker, which was fitted up for laying a deep sea cable in the Philippines, grounded near Caragidoro island, while en route from Manila to Hong Kong, and was lost. The steam lighter Besse became the property of the government under the terms of the charter for \$12,207, and was renamed the Kearney.

It was shown that 13 vessels have been purchased by the quartermaster's department since March 4, 1897, exclusive of those purchased for the army transport service for transportation incident to the Spanish war. These included the ferryboat John Hancock, the steam tug Gen Hunt, Martha and John Barry, and 10 steam launches at a total cost of \$112,495, with \$9,525 repairs.

Forty nine vessels of all classes were purchased for the army transport service during and since the Spanish war, including about 25 small craft such as tugs, launches and lighters, purchased in the Philippines. The total purchase price of these vessels was \$8,974,455 and the total cost of refitting and repairing was \$5,199,093. The most expensive vessels were the transport Great, Logan, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas and Hancock. The purchase price of the first five named was \$600,000 each, and that of the Hancock \$600,000. The expense of fitting up these vessels is stated as follows:

Hancock, \$543,516; Grant, \$328,459; Logan, \$493,939; Sheridan, \$339,169; Sherman, \$526,964; Thomas, \$335,365.

It thus appears that the Hancock, Logan and Sherman cost over one million dollars each, and the other three named a slightly less amount. The purchase price of the transport Meade was \$400,000, and \$374,000 was expended in fitting her up. The purchase price of the Sumner was \$160,594, and \$250,000 additional was expended in fitting her up.

The original cost of the hospital ship Relief was \$450,000, and \$265,591 was expended in her transformation. The hospital ship Missouri has cost the government so far \$430,612, of which a little more than half was expended in adapting her to hospital purposes. Two of the large transports, Burasido and Hooker, are captured Spanish steamers. All the principal transports were acquired under the terms of their charters, and were paid for out of the appropriation for the national defense.

There were 147 vessels chartered for the transport service at a total cost of \$10,631,519 for services rendered and a total cost of \$1,894,342 in restoring them to their original condition on cancellation of charters. Of the chartered vessels 79 were attached to the Atlantic fleet at a cost for service of \$2,882,284, and for repairs of \$175,580. The remaining 68 chartered vessels were employed on the Pacific at a cost of \$7,749,235 for services and \$107,608 for repairs.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by A. J. China. A

Mill Capital Passes Five Million Mark.

Columbia, March 28.—The total projected capitalization of cotton mills since the first day of this year yesterday reached and passed a few thousand beyond the five million mark. This has been the record for not quite three months of the year 1900. One more mill has been added to the list.

Evidence to Hang Taylor.

More Testimony Against Goebel's Assassins.

Lexington, Ky, March 29.—The Morning Herald of this city will print tomorrow the following special from Winchester, Ky: "If Yontsey will tell what he knows he can hang Taylor and destroy the Republican party. I feel sure that I can arrange for enough of the appropriation for Yontsey to make him and his wife comfortable for the rest of their lives. Culton is going to confess in the morning and Yontsey had better get in while he can. The money is going and he might as well have his share."

James Andrew Scott said this at the Reese house Monday night to N. H. Witherspoon and Judge C. S. French, respectfully brother-in-law and father-in-law of Yontsey. Scott had telephoned Witherspoon in the early afternoon, "meet me at the Reese house on the quiet," and he had been promptly met. Judge French was later called as the head of the family who should be consulted in a matter of such importance.

The party stayed in consultation until midnight. Scott insisting that Yontsey should confess and make himself rich, while others listened passively and then replied: "Yontsey has told all he knows and can say nothing more."

Scott dwelt on the point that Culton would confess the next day and unless Yontsey got in his story first, the other man would get away with the money, but neither Witherspoon nor French would accede to the request for Scott to go to Frankfort and advise Yontsey to tell a story which would hang Taylor and damage the Republican party.

WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

To be Held in Charleston in the Autumn of 1901.

Charleston, March 29.—At a meeting of the representative business men and merchants of Charleston held at the Thomson auditorium tonight it was unanimously decided to hold the proposed South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition here during the autumn of 1901. Prominent men from all parts of the State were present, and the big enterprise was launched amid the greatest enthusiasm. It was announced that over a third of the capital stock of the exposition had already been subscribed by a few enterprising men of the city, and assurances were given that the full amount would be forthcoming as soon as the public was given a chance to take the shares.

The project has the hearty endorsement of the people of the whole State of South Carolina, as well as those of Charleston. The general assembly has already given its sanction. Assurances were received from senators and congressmen that every effort would be used to secure a large government exhibit.

Died of Smallpox.

Baggage Master Morse Passes Away at the Pest House.

Baggage master Morse of the Southern railway, who was found in a boarding house out on Laurel street early last week with a genuine case of smallpox, is dead. He passed away at the pest house at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and last night the remains, all sanitary precautions being taken, were interred not far from the spot where the man died. Later on they may be removed, after all danger is gone.

The man evidently contracted some where on his travels a more malignant form of the disease than has been prevalent in this State. He had been vaccinated, but the vaccination did not "take," and he did not try the second time.

When the case was first discovered the house was quarantined and all who had been about the place were vaccinated. On Friday evening last the patient was removed to the pest house, out of the city, and the boarding house was thoroughly disinfected. So complete was the work of health that no other case developed.

At the pest house the patient was placed in charge of an immune nurse and attendant, and every attention was given the unfortunate man, but without avail. The case seemed to be of the variety described as prevalent in New Orleans, and was probably contracted from contact on the train with some one from that section.—State, March 30

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Wm. D. Mitchell CUBAN OIL cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Rheumatism and Sores. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Huggins-Ligot Co.

The Clark Bribery Case.

Evidence Against the Montana Senator.

Washington, March 27.—Counsel for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark of Montana have submitted their brief to the senate committee on privileges and elections. They present the following as established facts in the case from the evidence adduced:

First, That at least 15 members of the legislature were paid by Mr Clark and his agents for their votes.

Second, That at least nine others were offered money for their votes and that the total amount of offers proved aggregate \$165,000.

Third, That \$1,000 was offered by Dr Tracy, a friend and agent of Mr Clark, to bribe the attorney general to dismiss the proceedings in the Wellcome case.

Fourth, That the same agent of Mr Clark offered Justice Hunt for the supreme court \$100,000 to dismiss the Wellcome case.

Fifth, That Mr Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery of members of the legislature to secure the election of Mr Clark.

Of the 95 members of the legislature (including Mr Whiteside) 26 were sworn before this committee. Of these, the memorialists say, nine have taken oaths that they were offered money to vote for Senator Clark. Two, they claim, have admitted the receipt of money, \$5,000 each, after voting for Mr Clark, but tried to excuse it. Either by direct testimony or otherwise they claim the acceptance of bribes is fixed upon 15 others.

The testimony of both Mr Clark and Mr E. C. Day established conclusively the payment of Mr Clark to Mr Day a few days after the election of \$5,000, which sum Mr Day says he accepted in compensation for his services as a friend of Mr Clark while he was in the city of Helena as a member of the legislature and leader of the Clark forces upon the floor of the house. Mr Clark testifies as to this transaction as follows: "It was in consideration of my friendship for Mr Day and for the work performed by him in trying to organize the legislature to be the elected speaker and in order to control our forces, in which, however, we failed. I recognized that he was worthy of this consideration."

Mr Day admits that no part of this \$5,000 went to the other members of the law firm of which he is a partner. The contention on the part of Mr Day and Mr Clark at this was a gift will deceive no one. It was received in direct violation of his oath of office.

"It was never conceived possible that a man would offer as a candidate for high position simply because of vanity or of his being a crank, still less that one would enter such a race with no hope of being elected but simply with the view of defeating another man." And yet that has been done and that is what will continue to be done so long as the executive committee requires meetings at which every man who complies with the rules is allowed to forego himself on the public. It is this that has given our campaign meetings the circus appearance. Let the committee do away with the opportunity for men to use a political canvass to exploit his vanity and to advertise himself.—Spartanburg Herald

The New York lawyer who made peace between Carnegie and Frick is said to have received a fee of \$1,000,000.

Mark Hanna says the reported interview in the Washington Star with a Republican Congressman in which he said the Porto Rican tariff bill was the outcome of a dicker for campaign funds, is a "malicious lie." But who would believe Hanna? and besides the Star says its man will swear to the truth of the statement in the interview.

Alfred B Shepperson, the cotton expert, gives this bit of advice to cotton growers.

The domestic buyer and the cotton grower never do stand together, as the buyer always wants cotton to go lower and the grower wants it to go higher. How can they stand together except by chance? The sale in advance by the farmer would not prevent heavy receipts in the fall, for the people who buy of the farmer will sell for fall shipment against their purchase. They would buy of the farmer simply to resell to some one else at a profit. The only thing to prevent a great pressure of cotton for sale in October and November would be a warehouse system by which money could be loaned for a good proportion of value and at low rates of interest, so that planters, instead of rushing their cotton to market for immediate sale, could put it in warehouse and borrow on it the money needed.

President McKinley has announced his intention to visit Charleston during the meeting of the National Educational Association and to speak at a general meeting in the auditorium on Thursday evening, July 12th.

Ninety Six, March 29.—Miss Emma Cheatham, a young lady living near this place, while in a convulsion, fell into the fire and was fatally burned on the 27th.

A TRAMP AND HIS PAL

THE TRAIL THAT ONE MADE TO GUIDE THE OTHER.

It Enabled "Appetite Bill," After His Term in Jail Was Done, to Unerringly Follow His Partner From Cincinnati to Boston.

"We have a good many tramps up in our part of the country," said a sugar planter, "and I've made something of a study of their peculiarities. The old idea that they carve marks and signs on fences that can be read by all other members of the fraternity is pure nonsense, of course, but I have known several instances in which one tramp would leave a trail, so to speak, for the guidance of a partner who might not put in an appearance for months."

"The first case of that kind I ever encountered was rather amusing. I was riding, one spring day, down a road that passes through my place, when I noticed a typical hobo industriously carving a sort of hieroglyphic on a big post standing near the fence. The mark consisted of a square and triangle side by side, and he was just putting on the finishing touches as I arrived."

"My curiosity was at once aroused, and I determined to find out if possible exactly what the thing meant, so I proceeded to collar the fellow, and after a little vigorous bluffing he told me he was putting up directions for his partner, who would be along some time in the fall. He assured me that the marks meant nothing in particular, except that he had passed and was going in the direction of the point of the triangle."

"His partner, according to the story which I dragged out of him piecemeal, was doing a six months' jail sentence for slugging a policeman in Cincinnati and when he got out on Sept. 1 would strike south, following a trail of carvings on water tanks, depots, barns and fenceposts. When the first tramp struck a good place to loaf, he proposed to stop and wait for the other to catch up."

"What's your partner's name?" I asked.

"It's by rights William Sparks," said the hobo, "but everybody calls him 'Appetite Bill' on account of his always being hungry. He carries a sack to pack grub in and has red whiskers and a funny looking wart on one side of his nose."

"I was satisfied from my prisoner's manner that he was telling me the truth, so I took him up to the house, gave him a good dinner and sent him on his way rejoicing."

"Now for the sequel," continued the planter. "One afternoon in the fall I was driving home from the station when I passed a very dilapidated hobo with red stubble on his chin and a gunny sack under his arm, and some instinct told me that Mr. Sparks, alias 'Appetite Bill,' had at last arrived. He seemed to be looking for landmarks, and when he reached the big post I saw him stop, scrutinize the carving and then start off with a new and confident step. That settled it, and I drove ahead and intercepted him at the house, half a mile farther on."

"Hello, Bill!" I said. "How's your appetite this evening?"

"Appetite?" he stammered and gave such a violent start that he dropped his gunny sack.

"Why, yes," said I. "Perhaps they didn't feed you very well at Cincinnati."

"At the word Cincinnati he turned livid and glared around with such evident intention of bolting that I made haste to explain."

"Don't be alarmed," I said. "I met your side partner a few months ago, and he told me to look out for you." It took me some time to dissipate Bill's suspicions, but when I finally succeeded in convincing him that it was all right he told me a most interesting story of his journey across the country.

"A professional hobo will follow the track of another hobo with an accuracy that is curiously suggestive of woodcraft. All the way down from Cincinnati Bill had never once lost the trail, and before he left I gave him an addressed postal card and got him to promise me he would put it in the mail at whatever point he caught up with his partner. Less than a month later I received the card, bearing a Houston (Tex.) date mark; so I presume it was there they met."

"Both of these tramps could read and write, and I asked Sparks particularly why his friend didn't use some brief message in place of the hieroglyph. He replied that it would attract too much attention, and other hoboes would be likely to add misleading words, while the little square and triangle passed unnoticed."

"Since then I have encountered two other nearly similar cases, in each of which a tramp was leaving a cipher trail for a cronny to follow when he got out of jail, and I infer that the practice is tolerably common. At any rate it is a curious feature of tramp life which I have never seen mentioned in any of the numerous papers and magazine articles that have appeared on the subject during recent years."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Long Drawn Out "No."

Everybody knows the man who is careful never to say "No" abruptly in answer to a question. "No" is a hard word, but one may sometimes be made ridiculous by a reluctance to utter it.

A certain man who had this habit was once met by two women who had been discussing the peculiarity, and one of them said that she was positive she could make him say, "Oh, no!" flatly. So she addressed him thus:

"Let me see, Mr. Smith, you are a widower, are you not?"

"As much" a widower, madam," he answered, with a polite inclination of his head, "as it is possible for a man to be who was never married."

The woman had no own herself beaten.—Youth's Companion.

SEVEN RUNNING SORES CURED

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JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA as a Blood Food and Nerve Energizer, is the greatest SPRING MEDICINE ever discovered. It comes as a rich blessing from heaven to the "worn out," the run down, the overworked and debilitated. That "tired feeling," those "sinking spells," the languor and despondency which arise from badly nourished nerves, from thin, vitiated blood and an underfed body, vanish as if by a magic spell. The weariness, lassitude and nervous prostration which accompany the spring-time and the heat of summer, are conquered and banished at once. For every form of neurasthenia, and all ailments of the brain and nerves, such as mania, hysteria and nervousness generally, it is almost a specific. It furnishes the very elements to rebuild worn-out nervous tissues. It feeds brain, nerve centers and nerves, calming and equalizing their action; it makes rich, red, honest blood. Newness of life, new hope, new strength follow its faithful use. It makes the weak strong, and the old young again.

It was the antiquated (but now happily exploded) method in the good old times, to treat Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Cancer and other troublesome disorders arising from BLOOD TAIN with powerful alteratives, such as mercury, arsenic and other mineral agents. It was expected by this treatment that the poison could be killed while the blood was left to course through its channels holding in its circulation the specific germs of the disease. But in this way, every part of the body became more or less diseased. Nothing can be more terrible than a horribly destructive blood taint. It not only attacks virulently the different structures of the body, but many times the bones are honey-combed and destroyed. It often seeks out the nerves and spinal cord, and again it will bring decay and death to some vital organ, as the kidneys, liver or stomach. There is only one scientific method for the cure of blood taint. That is, PURIFICATION! Every particle of the blood must be removed through the excretory channels, the lungs, kidneys, bowels, liver and skin. "First pure, then peaceable." The great restorative, reconstructive and vitalizer of the blood, JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA, not only radically and exhaustively removes the taint, but also removes all mercury, calomel and other minerals, and fills the veins and arteries with the ruby, glowing current of vitality. "The blood is the life." Good health means pure blood. The old and reliable remedy, JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA, is universally regarded as the greatest Blood Purifier ever discovered. This fact is now established beyond question or cavil.

BLOOD POISON CURED BY JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA.

Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., Detroit: Gentlemen:—In April last I began using JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA for Blood Poison, caused by an amputation of one of my arms. I had SEVEN RUNNING SORES on my legs. I used two bottles and was entirely cured. I know it is what cured me. Yours truly, C. W. LUTHER.

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The State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

(Complaint served.)

George D. Shore and Bernard P. Shore, co-plaintiffs, doing business under the firm name of Geo. D. Shore & Bro., plaintiffs against Eugene Hogan, defendant.

To the Defendant above named: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at their office in the city of Sumter, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in this complaint; and you are hereby notified that the complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Sumter County, in the State aforesaid on the 23rd day of February, 1900.

Dated February 23, 1900
PURDY & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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